amounted to about \$25,000 a year. Mr. Thompson has a force of men repairing pavements where these are out of order, and it would naturally be supposed that the same men would do the work given to Mr. Cunningham. But such is not the case. In addition to his work for the city Mr. Cunningham does considerable work for corporations who desire to tear up the pavements, for which the consent of Commissioner Thompson has to be obtained.

MR. THOMPSON'S CHANGE OF VIEW. In defending himself against the charge of violating the statute by giving Mr. Cunningham these \$999 orders for repairing sewers, Mr. Thompson in March last replied: "It has been held by the Supreme Court that it is impracticable to repair sewers by contrast." But when THE TRIBUNE gave a flagrant instance in which Mr. Thompson divided up one job, amounting to \$3,302, into four orders, all given to Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Thompson in his report to the Mayor dated December 24, 1883, reunder a contract let to the lowest bidder and under | tractors have expressed a willingness to do the work plied: "The work was done in about equal parts orders given to Mr. Cunningham," This work done by the contractor, Mr. Thompson said, cost \$9 48 per foot, while that given to Mr. Cunningham cost \$9 24 per foot. Hence Mr. Thompson must have changed his mind since last March, when he held that it was " impracticable to repair sewers by contract." He found it equally impracticable to do the work with the department force; but there was no " impracticability " in giving it out on \$999 orders to his associate, Mr. Cunningham,

A FEW SPECIMEN ORDERS. As to the particular case to which Mr. Thompson referred in order to compare the order with the contract system, the records show that he gave from December 21, 1881, to March 3, 1882, five orders amounting to a total of \$4,131 55, all covering the same work, when the law distinctly States that when "the several parts of a work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than one thousand dollars the same shall be by contract," On March 10, 1881, three orders ere given to Mr. Cunningham amounting to \$1,380 98, to cover one job in One-hundred-andtwenty-sixth-st. In June three orders amounting to \$1,469 45 were given for repairs to a sewer in Sixty-third-st. In May two orders amounting to \$1,651 25 were given for one job in Avenue C. Five orders amounting to \$4,494 95 were given from January 7 to June 15 for a sewer in Seventyseventh-st. Other instances of this method of dividing up a work into orders given to Mr. Cunpingham are numerous.

In making out his bills for sewer work Mr. Cunningham itemizes, but although there are a good many items the bills never exceed \$999. How close Mr. Thompson can " estimate" in advance on these cases is shown in the following specimen bill:

Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sewers.

To R A Cumingham, Dr.

Repairing sewer in Jacob-st., from Ferry-st. to Frankfort-st. for st.
210 hours of labor, foremen, # 35.
1,430 hours of labor, laborers, # 22.
180 hours of labor, mechanics, # 40.
210 nours of labor, horse and eart, # 35.
1,260 square feet blue stone, # 25.
25 barrels of cement # \$1.55.
10,000 hard brick # \$10.
10 loads of sand # \$1.

LIGHT ON THE SYSTEM OF INSPECTION In this case a few hours more of labor would have made the bill exceed \$1,000. It is interesting to

note how the city's interests are protected in paying for this work. The inspection is done by Charles H. Babcock, a consin of Mr. Thompson's deputy, F. II. Hamlin The following is an extract from his testimony before the Senate Committee: Question-Did you inspect the work being dene by Mr.

Cunningbam 1

Answer-1 inspected all repairs of sewers, by Mr.

Cunningham or anybody else.

Q—fiad you any knowledge of the number of hours of labor connected with the doing of that work 1

A - Yes, str.

Q - What knowledge had you!

A - By inspecting the work once or twice a day and countries the laborers and men employed in the work.

Q - And when you went there how long did you resisted.

It would depend upon the character of the work.
You remained sufficiently long to count the num-

A — It would depend upon the character of the work.
Q — You remained sufficiently long to count the number of men, did you not ?
A — Cortainly, sir.
Q — How did yee ascertain the number of hours the borses and carts were occupied upon this work?
A — For the simple reason if the horses and carts were not there, I waited until they came.
Q — When they came how did that inform you of the number of hours that the horses and carts had been occupied on that work?
A — I could tell in all cases by the work that a horse and cart had to do; it would depend upon circumstances.
I could tell whether the horse and cart was there and did the work by what would be a day's work for a horse and cart.

Q.—Please explain by what method you arrived at the Conclusion that there were 2,940 hours occupied by laborers on this work referred to in this bill of August 10, 1881. A.-Mr. Cunningham chargesten hours for a man every day, and 1 certify that there are 294 days-that there

May, and 1 certify that there are 294 days—that there was equal to one man 294 days.

Q—How thit you arrive at the conclusion that this man was there 294 days, or equal to 2,940 hours !

A.—By going there and counting the men—that there were each day.

Q.—As a tule your object in going was for the purpose of ascertaining the number of men employed there!

A.—Yes, sir; in a job like that more particularly the number of men employed; yes, sir.

Q.—And did you make any memorandum in any book of the number of men employed!

A. -I did, sir.
Q. -And that book is in the office of the Department, is A. -I do not think the book is. The certificate is there of this work.

Q.—How many places do you visit in a day !
A.—That depends upon the above a day! Q.—How many places do you visit in a day, I.

A.—That depends upon the amount of work that is
being done. I have had as many as eight and nine in a
day. At least five a day from the first day of May until

Detober.
Q.—And are they in the same vicinity †
A.—No, sir; they may be from One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. to the Battery; from one side of the city to How did you ascertain the number of brick used in

this sewer t but sewers the sewers and from measuring and being build one of those sewers; and from measuring and being on the ground and ordering them where to go to work and where to stop. MR. CUNNINGHAM'S REFUSAL TO SHOW HIS BOOKS.

After Mr. Thompson had been Commissioner of Public Works a short time he increased the rate of pay allowed Mr. Cunningham for labor and also the rates paid him for repaying over street openings. The following is a part of Mr. Cunningham's unpublished testimony before the Senate Committee; Works directed you during the period covered by one order to make repairs which, at the price agreed upon between you and the Department, would exceed the sum of \$1.000 f Question-Suppose that the Department of Public In that case I don't know but what I should

eer in charge to make an addit In the repairing of sewers is the work and material

Q.—In the repairing of sewers is the work and material furnished by you upon orders?

A.—In the repairing of sewers all materials are furnished by us; in the repairing of pavements the Department furnishes the material. It is furnished upon orders generally. The Department allows us Department prices—the same prices it pays its own employes.

Q.—Where you would be engaged in repairs upon newers included in different orders, but located in seein manner as would permit of a single foreman superintending the work, would you divide his time as between two orders, or would you charge for his time as against both!

A.—If there was only one foreman we would not charge the time of two foremen. Sometimes jobs at two separate points, if they are dangerous, have to be done at the same time.

Q.—During the progress of the work under this requi-

Q — During the progress of the work under this requi-tion dated August 1, 1881, were you doing any other work of a similar enaracter for the Department of Public

ks ? do not know, sir.

Have you your books with you ?

No, sir, I have not.

You were subpeaned to produce them ?

Well, sir, by the advice of counsel, with all due rest to the Committee, I decline to produce the books.

Have you produced your pay-rolls used by you ing the year 1881?

I have not; no, sir. Because I have not got any.

You destroyed them from week to week, did you !

Well, they got destroyed. I didn't destroy them, had no necessity for keeping them. They were of no lice to us.

service to us.

Q.—Were you doing work for any individual at the same time you were doing work for the Department f e time you were doing work for the Department (
-I could not say.
-Do you know the course pursued by the inspector reference to his inspection of the work !
-To a certain extent; yes, sir.
-Was he present during the performance of the

Q.—Was no present during the periodic; he might have been for all I know.
Q.—But he certainly was not present during the entire time of the works being performed I
A.—I don't think he was.

MR. CUNNINGHAM'S MONOPOLY IN REPAIRING

STREET OPENINGS. While Mr. Cunningham does his work with the Public Works Department under his own name, he testified that it was all for the benefit of the firm of R. A. Cunningham & Co., established in 1879, his brother-in-law being his partner. A large part of Mr. Cunningham's business with the Department of Public Works is for repairing street openings. For these he is given an open order to do the work for a certain length of time " when and where directed." There are no definite data in the order. For this work Mr. Cunningham charges varying rates according to the size of the opening. There is nothing in the order to restrict him as to his charges.

Every time a builder connects a house with a sewer ne has to secure a permit from the Public Works Department and a separate permit for the water connection. But often only one opening is used. Mr. Cunningham's orders are made out in such a way that he might charge for two separate openings when in fact there was only one.

In referring to this matter in his answer to the Mayor in March last Mr. Thompson said: "Every one of these restorations was a single and disconnected job, involving never more than \$25 and seldom more than \$10." Instead of these charges never exceeding \$25, before the date of Mr. Thompson's answer, he had paid as high as \$144 and \$72 for single openings. The work is all of the same kind, for paving alone, all the materials are furn'shed by the city, and the work is paid for from the same fund. All regular openings are of a specified size, and extra ones are charged so much a square yard; so that it would be entirely possible to give this work out by contract. In fact, reputable conat a much less rate than that at which Mr. Cunningham is paid.

In testifying on this point Mr. Cunningham said: Question—There is a rule of the Department limiting the length and width of the openings to be made for sewer and water connections!

Answer—There is a notice posted up in the Bureau of Sewers limiting the width. There are specific rules that they print and give the plumbers that do not contain any such inormation.

such information.

Q.—Am I right in supposing that a special opening as charged on your bills is an opening exceeding the usual opening allowed by the rules and regulations if

A.—Yes, sir, you are right

Mr. Cunningham testified that he was allowed to charge special prices for special openings; but he could not explain specific cases without his books, which by advice of Commissioner Thompson's counsel he refused to produce. In some cases he said the Department paid him \$9 for what cost him \$2, while in others he got the same price for what cost him \$20, but in special cases he was allowed to

charge according to the expense. INCREASING THE NUMBER OF INSPECTORS. There is one inspector, George E. Lynch, and one clerk, J. Kennedy Smith, who attend to the business coming under this work of restoring and repairing. But during the month of October preceding the last election Mr. Thompson increased the inspectors to four, and during the month of November he increased the inspectors to eight, though the records of the Finance Department show that there was actually less work done while there were eight inspectors, in election month, than in other months when there was only one inspector. The eight inspectors paid from this fund in November last were George E. Lynch, Patrick McCabe, William Quinn, John Boyle, James Hughes, James Coburn, Thomas Hushion and James J. Sheehan. They were not retained on this fund during the entire month, but the inspection of Mr. Cunningham's work under this fund cost the city \$622 for November, as against \$225 for August.

- MR. CUNNINGHAM'S ORDERS. RECEIVING 416 FROM TWO FUNDS IN THREE YEARS.

In order to show the extent to which this order system has been carried, the following list of orders given to M. Cunningham alone from two funds by Mr. Thompson is given. There are 416 orders amounting to \$223, \$14 69. Of these 327, amounting to \$152,294 19, are for repairing as cleaning sewers, and 89, amounting to \$71, 410 50, are for restoring and repaying: FOR RESTORING AND REPAVING.

In 1881 - Mr. Thompson's first year.

	 512 50		17	996.00
May 23 June 6 June 14 June 25	 994 50	Total in	18818	997 00

Total number of orders in 1882, 27

-Total number of orders in 1883, 35,
Total number of orders for restoring and repaying in
the three years, 89.
Total amount of orders for restoring and repaying in
the three years, \$71,410 59.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING SEWERS. In 1881-Mr. Thompson's First Year.

The state of the s

Dale of Order.		Amount, Date of Order.		Amount
January	7	\$923 25 June	1	105 50
January	7	326 00 June	1	209.45
		998 25 June	3	908 25
January	4	769 50 June	6	974.25
January	.7	239 55 June	7	910 00
January	11	322 25 June	8	997.75
January		838 50 June	10	897.90
January		ond out Iwas	15	805 45
January	25	994 00 June 312 25 June 138 75 June	17	605 12
Februar	y 11	312 20 3446	22	419 14
Februar,	y 11	326 25 June	20	368 05
Februar,	y 11		30	389 70
Februar,	y 11	334 45 June	30,	
Februar,	y 23	193 50 July	8	995.60
Februar	y 23	973 00 July	12	971 77
Pebruar	y 24	414 50 July	Librarea	402 55
Februar	V.20	435 15 July	16	248 90
Pobrour	y 25	S02 75 July	16	285.30
Pentina.	10	190 40 July	26	404 45
March		211 50 July	28	161 30
March	10	989 00 July	28	996.40
March	11	506 50 August	2	511 95
March	12	993 50 August	2	144 10
March	12		3	269 25
March	11	171 00 August	9	142 60
March	16	999 00 August	3	132 20
March	19	285 50 August	3	423 10
March	21	379 60 August	D	
March .	21	209 00 August	6	262 35
March	21	658 92 August	8	289.45
March	23	864 00 August	8	179 10
March	25	593 85 August	8	158 87
March	28	180 85 August	8	293 85
March	29	410 80 August	10	470.05
	29	342 00 August	13	992 70
March	2	221 00 August	16	159 80
April		949 00 August	18	696 60
April	5	431 40 August	18	648 89
April	.7	472 25 August		860 52
April	11		27	813 03
April	13	236 50 August	90	497 30
April	19	427 05 August	30	722 05
April	26	510 30 August	30	
April	27	978 25 August	30	725 30
April	28	289 50 August	31	755 97
April	25	202 00 Sept.	1	893 28
May	2	960 50 sept.	7	737 45
May	5	269 50 Sept.	7	450.98
ay	5	136 40 Sept.	19	114 62
May	11	987 00 Decem.	20	333 20
May	16	939 00 Decem.	21	973 90
	24	690 751		101100000
May	26		mount in	
May	20		\$	52,497 36
May	26	046 05 The		
May	26	246 05 Total a		101
May	28	706 50 orders	in 1881	101
	In 1882-	-Mr. Thompson's se	econd year	
Date	of Order.	Amount. Date		
Ditte	y Oracr.	Withing there	Contract.	O TO OO

532 90 Sept. 947 76 Sept. 286 85 Sept. 151 36 Sept. 596 15 Sept. 636 10 Sept. 414 85 Sept. 428 61 Sept. 216 40 Sept. 216 40 Sept. 753 40 Sept. 28 570 26 Sept. 28 511 93 Sept. 28 764 83 Sept. 29 102 50 Date of Warrant. 423 50 Nov. 8 127 25 Nov. 8 862 75 Nov. 8 184 09 372 75 571 00 Total amount in 1882.....\$49,460 80 1882.... Total number of orders in 1882, 106. In 1883-Mr. Thompson's Third Year.

Amount. Date of Wo \$148 50 July 11 214 95 July 11 966 00 July 22 291 85 July 22 290 25 July 22 90 82 July 22 97 50 July 23 386 50 July 26 468 00 July 26 468 45 July 26 604 75 August 789 25 August 111 62 August 1883.....\$50,336 03 10 Total number of orders in 1883......

Total number of orders for repairing and cicuning sewers in the three years...... on two funds in three years-number ..

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTION AT A PENITENTIARY. THE SOUTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY LOSES HEAVILY.

STILLWATER, Minn., Jan. 9 .- Fire broke out in the yard of the State penitentiary this morning, soon after milinght, and did great damage. The cause of it is unknown. It is supposed to have been started by the convicts. The buildings destroyed belonged to the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, of which D. M. Sabin is president. The insurance on the Northwestern and Manufacturing Car Company's buildings, west of the engine room, is as follows: British Mercantile, \$25,000; Mechanics and Traders, \$11,000; Royal, of Liverpool, Perry, showing that the Superintendent of the Census \$1,500; National, of Hartford, \$1,000; Fire Insurance Association, \$1,000; Rhode Island Underwriters, \$1,000; Springfield, \$2,500: Imperial, of London, \$1,250; London and Lancashire, \$1,500; La Conflance, \$1,500; Imperial, of London, \$2,250; Merchants, of Newark, \$1,500; Girard, of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$2,500; City of London, \$2,500; Metropolitan, of Paris, \$2,500; Mechanics, of Milwaukee, \$1,500; Fire 929 50 Nov. 1 954 60
945 50 Nov. 23 95 90
963 50 Dec. 23 714 90
897 99
942 50 Total amount
944 50 Total amount
945 90 In 1882 \$24,686 50
Gers In 1882, 27

—Mr. Thompson's third year.

Amount, Date of Warrant, Amount, \$552 90 July 28 \$655 90, \$237 90 August 16 864 90
335 90 August 16 864 90
355 90 Sept. 3 721 90
355 90 Sept. 18 847 90
556 90 Sept. 24 663 50
557 90 Sept. 18 847 90
556 90 Cetober 2 887 50
556 50 October 9 837 50
552 50 October 9 837 50
552 50 October 9 837 50
552 50 Nov. 5 627 50
564 50 Nov. 21 422 90
512,000: Mechanics, of Milwaukee, \$1,500: Fire Association, of Philadelphia, \$1,250: Orient, of Hartford, \$2,000: German American, of Now-York, \$2,000: flooring American Fire, of Philadelphia, \$1,250: Standard, \$1,250: Standard, \$1,250: Standard, \$1,250: Standard, \$1,250: Standard, \$1,000: German American, \$2,000: Royal, \$1,500: Oriental, \$1,000: German American, \$2,000: Royal, \$1,500: Mechanics and Fraders, \$1,000: German American, \$2,000: Royal, \$1,500: Amizon, of Chichinath, \$1,000: German American, \$2,000: Royal, \$2,000: Royal, \$2,000: Royal, \$2,000: Royal, \$2,000: Royal, \$2,000:

BURNED BY A VAGRANT.

READING, (Penn., Jan. 9 .- A |tramp this corning set fire to the barn of Eli Emorich, at Shartlesville, and the building with contents was destroyed ausing a loss of \$7,000. The tramp was arrested and lodged in jail. His life is threatened by the farmers of the vicinity, who are greatly enraged by the act. The county officials have decided to inflict severe punishment upon all tramps, five thieving members of which fraternity were placed in jail here yesterday. No more tramps will be admitted to the almshouse, and the dict or those al-ready there will be reduced.

A COLLEGE DESTROYED.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 9 .- A fire at 2 o'clock this morning resulted in the complete destruction of the Columbus Female College. It originated from a defective flue, and when discovered was so far under way that it could not be controlled. The water in the hydrants was rozen and the firemen experienced much trouble. All the immates were aroused in time to escape. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$25,000. The college was the property of a stock company, of which G. R. Glenn, the president, owns about \$20,000.

LOSSES IN SEVERAL PLACES. AKRON, O., Jan. 9 .- Herzier Brothers' flouring mill at Millersburg was burned last night. The loss was

St. Louis, Jan. 9.-The loss by the fire at Baird, Texas, are: T. J. Bell, \$17,000; Schwartz Bros., \$10,000; S. C. & A. M. Robertson, \$10,000; E. S. Seay, \$10,000; and R. M. Turner \$9,000. The loss is mainly covered by insurance.

ESCAPING BY MEANS OF THE ROOF.

James Lang, a photographer, living on the second floor of No. 395 Eighth-av., was awakened by smoke at 3:40 a. m. yesterday, and discovered that the building was on fire. He and his wife escaped before the stairway became impassable. James Bileth, a letter carrier, who lived with his widowed mother on the third or, escaped with her to the roof. The firemen soon ob-med control of the flames, which had started in Silver-one's shoe store on the first floor. Mr. Silverstone's loss as less than \$3,000, and his stock was said to be insured for \$10,006. There was 2 damage of about \$100 in the rooms occupied by Mr. Lang. The cause of the fire was not known.

MOST OF THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY WATER. Firemen were summoned at an early hour vesterday to the four-story building No. 56 Thomas-st. flames having been discovered in the store of Samue Gans, dealer in dry-goods, on the top floor. Goods worth about \$3,000 were destroyed on that floor, although the fire was soon extinguished. On the second and third floors water caused a damage of \$4,000 to a stock of mil-inery and famey goods swined by Holmes & Scott. The building was damaged about \$1,000.

FARMERS UNJUSTLY CENSURED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Fully approving your condemnation of any one that would dilute milk with water, and at the same time mingle with it saltpetre and borax, it is only just to state in behalf of the farmers furnishing milk to the condensed milk company at Walden that there is no reason whatever to charge them with having delivered to that company any milk containing either saltpetre or borax. There has been no analysis showing such results.

The dispatch from Montgomery, N. Y., to which you The dispatch from Montgomery, N. 1. to wants you allinde, stating that there had been an analysis made of milk delivered to Borden's condensed milk factory containing sattpetre and borax, had no foundation in truth. In justice to the condensing company and to the farmers in its vicinity, may f ask of you the favor to insert this note in your columns!

President of New-York Condensed Milk Company.

Walden, Jan. 8, 1884.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

VIEWS OF A RHODE ISLAND MANUFAC-TURER.

AN ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE CHACE BEFORE STUDENTS OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.] Washington, Jan. 9,-By invitation of the members of the Senior Class of Haverford College, Representative Chace, of Rhode Island, to-night delivered before them and their friends an address on the tariff question. He had been asked " to treat the subject from the standpoint of a manufacturer," and in opening he said: "There is but one proper standpoint for thinking person, namely, what is right and best for all: Protection to our industries can be defended, not only upon the ground of our welfare, but upon the broader ground of right and justice to all. There is no ques-tion, as I think I shall demonstrate, that for the people, the whole people, it is better that our system should be maintained. That is indeed a foolish philanthropy which wastes its substance upon the vicious, the money for rivers and harbors, though it improvident or the desperate. True charity begins at might have been unfavorably received by the home, and the wise, good man cuitivates his own estate, in order that he may help others.

Mr. Chace maintained that political economy is not a science within the reasonable construction of that term.

A science must be exact in its conclusions, and capable of absolute proof and demonstration. He cited John Stuart Mill and James Madison, and then turning his attention to the British tariff said: Her tariff of duties upon Imports yields \$96,000,000 of four new committees being added to the list, for no per annum, and covers nineteen sections, and forty-five different rates. Many of them can only be explained upon the ground that they are levied on protection principles."
Mr. Chace made a long citation from "the bitter cry of
outcast London," showing the wretchedness and poverty which exist, and the starvation wages earned by the poor people who try to be honest. He also gave an outline of the tax system of England, and showed that the whole land tax of Great Britain in 1882 on 74,500,000 acres of land was only \$5,250,000, while in Philadelphia alone the real estate tax of 1883 was \$9,500,000. He compared the tax on a fifty-thousand spindle mill in Oldham, England, and that on one of the same size in Massachusetts, saying that this year neither will probably make any profit. In Oldham the mill owners will pay no taxes excopt district and poor rates, while the tax on the Fall River mill is assessed to about \$750,000 and will pay about \$11,250.

LOWER THAN ENGLISH PRICES. days, and that the proposition under discussion was an After quoting from and commenting upon a statement outrage and reflection on their ability, capacity, and in Dr. Wayland's "Political Economy," published in 1845, that it would be "100 times cheaper to pay a bounty equal to the present duty" on catlery and admit cutlery and harbors.

Mr. Frye sagain assured his opponents that no criticism upon the past work of the Committee on Commerce was implied by the proposition under discussion. The real fault lay with the House, where such bills were ever properly considered, and where they were often passed under a suspension of the rules. What the committee should do, in his opinion, was to set to work early in the session, learn geography, study the rivers and harbors, their depth, their width, their relative importance, find out whether a stream is able to turn a saw mill or whether it can be made navigable, and questions of that character, and then its mumbers could enter intelligently upon a discussion of a favor and Harbor bill, but not until then. The proper sphere of the Committee on Commerce had been neglected, and in the public mind at had become associated only with the passage of these monstrous river and harbor bills. What had it done for American shipping within the last fifteen years? What had the same committee done in the House? Had it, for instance, abolished compulsory pilotage? Had it done anything to kill this infernal piece of piracy? No, this and other important measures had failed to receive the attention of the committee.

Senator Frye wound up an effective speech by saying that the Committee on Commerce in the Senate and in the House was made up simply for the sake of these monamental river and harbor bills, and not with a view to the mutural ous duttes which were properly theirs.

After further discussion with Mr. Vest, a statement by Senator McMillan to the effect that his committee bad in the last Cougress made eighty reports to the Senate, and a few remarks by Senator Miller, of New-York, who was in favor of referring the Eiver and Harbor bill to the Committee on Commerce, the discussion closed without a final vote. The probabilities are, however, that the now rules will be adopted before the close of the week. ce, Mr. Chace presented a table showing the English and American wholesale prices in 1882 for cutlery and other staple articles of hardware. It shows that the average American prices are considerably lower than the English prices. The trowels used by brick-masons cost \$8 24 per dozen in England and \$7 50 here; square shovels there are \$7 48 per dezen against \$7 50 here; frying-pans \$4 48 against \$4 25 namelled kettles 66 cents against 50 cents; trace chain per pair at retail, 85 to 97 cents in England and 65 cents to \$1 25 in the United States. Mr. Chace then reproduced Robert P. Porter's table, showing wages of operatives, mehantes and laborers in woollen mills in Massachusetts, England, France and Germany, and quoted with words of warm approval Mr. Porter's observations thereon. Mr. Since paid his respects to certain statements in Professor Perry's "Elements of Political Economy," one of which, in particular, was recently the subject of warm debate at Haverford. This one related to the enormous increase in he importation of raw hides from Venezuela after the buty was removed in 1872. Mr. Chace showed that so far from the importations of South American hides increasing in the aggregate after 1872, they fell off; that prices continued to increase, and the large increase in the exports of tanned leather were due to causes with which the tariff had nothing t io. This part of the address was a triumphant refutation of every point in proof of Mr. Perry's statement. WAGES AS AN ELEMENT OF COST,

Mr. Chace then took up and discussed fully the state-neats made by Professor Perry and sought to be proved by the returns of the Tenth Census, that wages, so far com being the chief element in the cost of manufacturing, are in fact less than 20 per cent of the value of the product in the manufacturing, mining and fishing indus tries of the United States, and that wages in the cotton and woollen industries, taken alone, constitute a still smaller proportion than the average before given. Mr. Chace made copious citations from General Walker's ntroduction to the statistics relied on by Professor admitted that the most wholesale omission existed in the statistics on the subject of labor and wages; and that "the apparently. inadequate amount of wages reported is due to the fact that a very large body of laborers is included, which is that a very large body of laborers is included, which is not represented in the wages column. The statistics of carpentering, for example, show that for that production of \$132,000,000 the amount of wages was only \$29,169,000. "It appears then," said Mr. Chaee, "that in fact the census of 1880 shows no such thing as Professor Parry asserts; that it does not, as he says, include the mining and fishing industries of the United States at all; that while it includes the wages of 2,053,000 persons, it distinctly states that there are more than 500,000 not accounted for in the tables of production. Furthermore the census reports never pre-tended to take account of what is called the administrative labor in many of the great manufacturing industries. It is surprising that the Superintendent of the Census should present such a table as this to the public, for by his own showing it is atterfy valueless." should present such a tuble as the bls own showing it is utterly value THE WALKER TARIFF.

Mr. Chace then took up and exposed the fallacy, not to say absurdity, of Professor Perry's statement and conclusions respecting the effect of the "Walker" tariff | nations in regard to the importation of American produce upon the prosperity of the country, and his efforts to throw upon a vicious system of banking and the rage for | treaties, prohibited the introduction of certain food prointernal improvements, the terrible financial revulsions of 1837 and 1857. Mr. Chace said that the thousand mil tion dollars of precious metals yielded by California and Nevada during the decade ending in 1860 was the only and report what legislation or other action should be taken by Congress or the Executive to secure the due collans."

taken by Congress or the Land protect the rights of observance of such treatles and protect the rights of United States citizens in respect thereto, whether by retallatory legislation or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to Investigate the alleged reasons for the exclusion of American park from Germany and France and to recommend such legislation as may be collapse."

Continuing further the subject of the proposition of labor and wages to the cost of manufacture, Mr. Chace said: "Let us select a few items and examine them. In the manufacture of cotton goods one of the lower grades is the article of print cloths, not the lowest, but very far below the average as regards the proposition of cost of labor. From an intimate personal est, but very far below the average as regards the proportion of cost of labor. From an intimate personal knowledge of this manufacture, extending through the whole course of my business life. I declare, and challenge eriticism from any expert, that taking the labor in building the mills directly, the labor on the supplies, the labor in the transportation, the labor in the selling of the goods, the labor in the construction and repairs of the property in connection with the business, that it amounts to more than 65 per cent of the cost of manufacturing these goods; and I further assert from absolute knowledge that the wages paid in the manufacture of these goods is fully 60 per cent greater than those paid in England and that is one of the simpler kinds of cotton manufacture." Mr. Slocum, of New-York, from the Committee on Military Affairs, offered a bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter; Committee of the Whole. The report of the com-LABOR IN A TON OF PIG IRON. ferred by B. S. Roberts, Inspector General on the staff of

He then took up the statement frequently made by free traders, that the labor in a ton of pig iron is represented by \$4 35 and by incontrovertible facts and figures completely disproved it and showed that to make a ton of pig fron in one of the best managed furnaces of Pennsylvania costs \$1158 in wages. Mr. Chace continued: "But there are many forms of manufacture in which the cost of labor amounts to so nearly the total cost that the percentage of material is an item hardly worth consideration. In order to illustrate this. I have brought with me to-night samples of watch springs and screws. One pound, troy weight, of steel wire, of which watch screws are of steel wire, of which watch screws are made, is worth about 62 cents. Of this pound perhaps 20 per cent is raw material; one pound would make 247,000 screws, which are worth at wholesale \$1,715 a pound. Now let us carry this estimate on into a ton; we shall then have some idea of the amount of labor that enters into some of the finer manufactures." Making the proper calculation, Mr. Chace found that a ton of watch screws is worth \$4,668,230. The raw material in this ton of screws cost from 12 to 14 cents a pound. By the same method of calculations he found that the value of a ton of steel in the form of hair springs is \$3,135,744. Comparing this with sliver and gold he found that fine sliver and fine gold at heir value in New York amount to the sum of \$32,527.71 and \$602,928.51 per ton respectively, and that "under the magic touch of the artisan's hand the baser metal becomes nearly eight times more previous than gold."

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1883.

A STATEMENT RESPECTING ITS OPERATION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement in regard to the operation of the Tariff act of March 3, 1883, so far as the same can be shown from available data at the present time. It appears that the reduction in the average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable goods for the quarter ended September 30, 1883, as compared with the corresponding quarter ended September 30, 1882, was only 2.12 per cent, making due allowance for the changes in the law with respect to the valuations of casings and coverings. The reduction in the average ad valorem rate of duty on sugar was only 2.7 per cent for the quarter ended September 30, and some-

tainment under the new law than under the old of the quality of sugar with respect to succharine strength.

A DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE. WHAT COMMITTEE SHALL MAKE UP THE PIVER AND HARBOR BILLS ?

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

proceedings in the Senate was taken up by a discussion

on the subject. Senators Vest and Coke, the only Deme

cratic members of the Committee on Commerce present,

opposed the proposition on the ground of economy

Mr. Vest rather considered the proposition as reflecting

upon the members of the Committee on Commerce. Mr

Frye denied that most emphatically. He said the action

of the Committee on Commerce in recommending the

people, had not in any way influenced the action of the

Committee on Rules. It had been adopted in order to give

the Committee on Commerce time to consider still more

important matters than the mere appropriation of enor-

mous sums of money for the improvement of rivers and

harbors-matters which heretofore, he was sorry to say,

vein. He seemed to be horrified at the idea

other purpose, apparently, than to give the majority an

opportunity of appointing more clerks. Mr. Frye pointed out that though there might be four more standing com-

mittees, there were in reality only two more

committees, two special committees having been charged

into standing ones. The country, he thought, would not

object to this, if it resulted in the proper consideration of

those gigantle river and barbor bills. What it did object

to was to have those bills originate in the House, and not

reach the Senate until ten days before the close of the

session, thereby making an intelligent discussion of the

Senator McMillan, chairman of the committee it is pro-

posed to despoil, spoke of the herculean task and pro-

dicious amount of work accomplished by the members

of the committee. In fact the whole tenor of the re-

marks by the aggrieved Senators, especially the Demo

cratic ones, was to the effect that they worked like

slaves for the public good during those memorable ten

willingness to vote millions for the improvement of rivers

nd harbors.

Mr. Frye again assured his opponents that no criticism
from the past work of the Committee on Commerce was

AN INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION.

WHY WORK HAS NOT BEEN BEGUN ON THE BROOK-

LYN PUBLIC BUILDING.

and Campbell, had a conference with Secretary Folger to

day in regard to the new public building for that city, for

which there is an appropriation of \$800,000. They asked

ng, and authorize work to be commenced on it at once. The

Secretary said he was not inclined to do this, inasmuch as

it had been ascertained that a proper site could not be ob-

tained for less than \$500,000, and also because the law

WORK FOR TWO HOUSE COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .-- In the House to-day

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, offered a preamble and resoluti reciting that certain foreign Governments with which the United states have commercial treaties securing to the

United States the treatment assured to the most favored

and manufactures have, in apparent violation of such

ducts of the United States under regulations not applied

to like products of other nations; and directing the

Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the facts

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

A BILL FOR HIS RELIEF REPORTED IN THE HOUSE,

mittee in regard to the bill reviews the proceedings

of the court martial of November, 1862, held by order of

Major General Halleck, the charges having been pro-

General Pope. The proceedings of the Board of Inquiry

appointed by President Hayes are also reviewed, as is a

to Major General Hunter, signed Edwin M. Stantion, Sec-retary of War, and dated January 5, 1863, is embodied in

the report:
"The state of the ser-fee imperatively demands that the

pointed by Freement hayes invorting Porter's restor to his former rank and inding the charges unsusta should have the greater weight, and the passage of Fitz John Porter bill is therefore recommended, report is signed by all the members of the committee cept Messrs. B. M. Cutcheon and G. W. Steele.

LONGSTREET'S BAD MANAGEMENT.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- It is understood that the

official affairs of General Longstreet, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia, are in an un

satisfactory condition. Recently, it appears, two of his bondsmen became uneasy and discontented on account of what they regarded his loose management of the office,

and demanded to be released from his bond. It is also reported that some time ago he sent in a large

account for expenses, etc., which upon examination

was found incorrect in so many particulars that the dis-allowances by the Examiners in the Department of Jus-tice amounted to some \$11,000.

General Longstreet's troubles are attributed wholly to his inspiritude in the management of the business details of his office, and in no respect whatever to lack of integ-rity or honesly of purpose.

SENATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Miller, of New

York-For the maintenance and support of marine hos

pitals. This, Mr. Miller said, would repeal the monthly

tax levied on sailors for the maintenance of the Marine

Hospital and make its support a charge upon the Govern-

By Mr. Logan-For the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River by the Chicago, Rock Island and Kan-

ment direct without any tax upon commerce

Washington, Jan. 9 .- In the Senate to-day

ter written by General Grant. The following letter

Washington, Jan. 9 .- In the House to-day

and France and to recommend such warranted by the facts. Adopted.

scountenanced the practice of beginning work on any siding on a plan calculated to exceed the amount of the

committee argued that the work might be begun

Washington, Jan. 9 .- A committee from

Senator Vest continued in an eco

appropriation of so vast a

had been neglected and lost sight of.

subject impossible.

which reports relate to abuses by the officers of sa ourts and the marshals of said districts in the charging collecting and accounting for of fees, and other abuses referred to in the report of Brewester Cameron, general

sum

agent of the Department of Justice, made to said Department January 5, 1884." Mr. Anthony offered the following resolution, which, on the suggestion of Mr. Van Wyck, went over till to-morrow Washington, Jan. 9 .- The proposition to That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed refer all subjects relating to improvements of rivers and to inquire into the expediency of such legislation as shall harbors-in other words, the River and Harbor bill-to a enable the Executive to protect our interests against new Senate Committee, the Committee on Internal Imthose Governments which have prohibited or restrained provements, is contested step by step by the members of the importation of healthful meats from the United the Committee on Commerce. The larger part of to-day's

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Claims, reported back enate Bill 264 for the relief of F. J. Schwatka and wife,

Senate Bill 264 for the relief of F. J. Schwatka and wife, the parents of Lieutenant Schwatka, the Arctic explorer. The claim arises out of the taking of Mr. Schwatka's isnut in 1850 by the United States Government for a military reservation. An adverse report had already been made in the Senate on the claim, because of the presumption of laches in its presentation, but that presumption having been removed, the committee now recommends the passage of the bill. It provides for the payment of \$6,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Schwatka. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Coke, the Senate took up the bill authorizing the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, to increase its capital stock. Mr. Coke explained that the bank having fixed its maximum capital, and the amount having been approved by the Controller of the Currency, the capital cannot now be increased without action of Congress, the Attorney-General having, in 1882, rendered an opinion to the effect that the maximum increase in the stock of a National bank having once been effected, and having received the approval of the Controller of the Currency, it could not be changed by any act either of the bank or of the Controller. The bill was passed.

AFFAIRS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 9 .- A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Colonel John Newton, Lieutenant Colonel Henry L. Abbot, and Lieu tenant Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, has been constituted to meet in New-York City, January 25, for the examination of the following named officers with a view to their pronotion in the Corps of Engineers: First Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Second Lieutenant Lansing H. Beach. Captain Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will be relieved by Lieu tenant Colonel George H. Mendell, and will proc Milwaukee and report to Lieutenant Colonel David C. Houston. The .eave of absence granted Second Lieuten ant Robert R. Stevens, 6th Infantry, December 13, has been extended three months.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers have been ordered; Cap officers of the Corps of Engineers have been ordered; Cap-tain Thomas Tuttle will proceed to New-Orleans and re-lieve Captain W. H. Heuer, reporting by letter to the Seventh and eighth lighthouse districts. Captain Heuer will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., and relieve Colonel W. F. Raynolds, Corps of Engineers, of the duties now under his charge, reporting by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the fourth light-house district. Leave of absence to March 17 has been granted Colonel W. F. Raynolds.

THE DINGLEY SHIPPING BILL.

Washington, Jan. 9 .- In the House to-day Mr. Slocum, of New-York, from the Committee on Ships adding and Ship-owning Interests, reported the Dingley shipping bill as unanimously agreed to by the committee Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill allows a vessel on a foreign voyage, when deprived of the services of an officer of any vessel to supply the place with an alieu until the return of the vessel to its home port; abolishes the extra wages system except in five spe eified cases when one month's extra wages is to be al-lowed; increases the compensation of vessels for transporting destitute American seamen; prohibits the payment of advance wages to scamen, except on allotments ment of advance wages to scanner, except on allotments to wife or relatives; abolishes consular fees for service to vessels and scanner; changes the mode of assessing the tomage tax to a tax of 3 cents per ton on vessels in short voyage toreign trade, not exceeding 15 cents per annum and 6 cents on vessels in long voyage trade; abolishes the hospital tax for scanner on vessels in foreign trade and provides that the expense of marine hospital service for such scanner shall be borne by the Government; gives sailing vessels the same privileges as steamships in unjoading cargo, and authorizes the Scortary of the Treasury to reall courses and fines after the money has been covered into the Treasury as well as before.

CATTLE COMMISSION REPORT. Washington, Jan 9 .- Judge French, Assist-

ant Secretary of the Treasury, to-day transmitted to the House the report of the Cartle Commission. The commission recommends that the National Government shall prewent the shipment northward out of the area infected with Texas fever of all oattle whatever, excepting from the beginning of November to the beginning of March, Brooklyn, consisting of Messrs, Sloonm, Robinson, James Attention is invited by the Assistant Secretary to the red ommendation of the commission, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be empowered to order the slaughter and safe disposal of all imported herds that may be found to be infected on arrival in the United States, or that may that the Secretary select and purchase a site for the buildbe infected on arrival in the United States, or that may develop a dangerous contagious disease during a quarantine; that he be also empowered to have all runmants (other than cattle) and all swine imported into the United States subjected to inspection by veterinary surgeons, and, if necessary to prevent the stread of contagious disease, slatightered or submitted 50 quarantine until they shall be considered disinfected; and that an appropriation of \$1,500,000 shall be made to distract that an appropriation of \$1,500,000 shall be made to distract plague among cattle in this country, and of stamping out the plague now existing.

The committee argued that the work migrat be begun under the present appropriation, and if it should prove insufficient, Congress might be relied upon to add to it from time to time, as was necessary. The Secretary said he must certainly decline to accode to the wishes of the committee until the sentiments of Congress on the subject could be learned. He was clearly of the opinion that it would be useless to proceed under the present appropria-BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE. Washington, Jan. 9 .- The Banking and Currency Committee organized this morning. The gen eral question of legislation to prevent a contraction of the National bank currency was briefly discussed. Messrs. Potter, Hunt and Ermentrout, Democrats, ex-TO THEM REFERRED THE SUBJECT OF BETALIATORY pressed themselves as decidedly in favor of such legisla-tion and as friends of the National banking system. Mr. Potter gave notice that he proposed to introduce a

all providing for an exchange of existing bonds for a wenty-year 2 per cent bond, and providing that circulation issued on such bond shall not be subject to the per cent tax.

A bill authorizing the First National Bank of Fort Worth, exas, to increase its capital stock to not exceeding 500,000 was acted upon favorably.

THE ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH MAILS. Washington, Jan. 9 .- In regard to the resoation adopted vesterday by the House of Representa-tives calling upon the Postmaster General to examine

into the truth of the newspaper publications to the effect that a British spy named M. E. O'Brien has been allowed o tamper with the American mails in New-York in the office of and to the knowledge of United States Postal Inspector Newcome , when plans were laid to entrap the inspector Newcome, when plans were last to eather the infortunate men, some of them American citizens, resently tried and sentenced in Liverpool, Postmaster General Gresham to-day said that he had absolutely no knowledge of anything of the kind having taken place. Mr. Sharpe, Chief of the Post Office Inspectors, has been lirected to proceed immediately to New-York, and personally make a thorough in vestigation into the truth of the charges.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The annual report of John Jay Knox, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, shows that the payments on account of dividends since the present commission assumed the management of the affairs of the concern, aggregate \$576,221, these payments having been made to 45,993 claimants. The total number of creditors of the bank is claimants. The total number of creditors of the bank is 61,131, but a great many have never put in their claims, the aggregate of these unpresented claims being \$192,353. The total amount paid in dividends since the failure of the bank is set down at \$1,630,400. The fifth and final dividend was deciared hast May, and made a total of 62 per cent in dividends declared in favor of depositors,

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

"The state of the service imperatively demands that incomproceedings in the court over which you are now presiding, having been pending more than four weeks, should be brought to a close without any unnecessary delay. You are, therefore, directed to sit without regard to hours and close your proceedings as speedily as may be consistent with justice and the public service."

The committee believe that the report of the Board appointed by President Hayes favoring Porter's restoration to his former rank and indung the charges unsustained, Washington, Jan. 9 .- It is now understood hat Medical Director F. M. Grinnell will be appointed Surgeon-General of the Navy, to succeed Medical Director P. S. Wales, whose term of office will expire in a few days. It is expected that Dr. Grinnell's nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Dr. Grinnell's length of sea service exceeds that of any of the other medical directors while that of Dr. Wales and Medical Director Forwitz, who was mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Surgeon-General, is less than that of any of the other medical directors. The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order abolishing the rating of electrician, the pay of which was fixed at 850 per month by executive order on November 5.1883. Paymaster H. T. B. Harris has been ordered to the Minnesota February I, relieving Paymaster G. E. Hendes, who has been placed on waiting orders. Ensign & E. Wright has been detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Ossipee; Eusign A. C. Almy has been detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Ossipee. Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Impey has been detached from the Quinnebang and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Ensign E. H. Fisher, from the Coast Eurey, ordered to the Ossipee. The Navy Department has received a telegram from Rear Admiral Hughes stating that he will leave Valparaiso, in the Hartford, to-day for the Honolulu.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: George E. Bowden to be Collector of Customs for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. ; Joseph E. Jones, to b Assistant Appraiser for the District of Boston and Charlestown: Second Lieutenant, Richard R. Steedman to be First Lieutenant, 16th Infantry: Zebnion B. Vance, r. of North Carolina, to be Second Lieutenant, 16th Infantry (original appointment).

for the quarter ended September 30, and some what less for the months of October and November.

The reduction in the average ad valorem rate on clothing wool was 9.7 percent, on combing wool 7.8 per cent, and on carpet wool 2.46 per cent. Mr. Nimmo says these reductions are very much less than was expected either by the friends or the opponents of the new law. He adds, however, that the results ascertained taus far are to some extent vitiated by excessive importation, prior to June 30 of goods upon which the duties were increased and the postponement of the importation of goods upon which the duties were increased and the postponement of the importation of goods upon which the duties were decreased by the new law, and to some extent probably by an increase in the rates actually laid upon sugars in consequence of the more accurate ascer-